



Our correspondent Andrei Knyazev took these photos during the Moscow International Peace Marathon which has become the central event of the traditional Physical Culture Day. Muscovites mark the day on August 13, with mass running events being organized in the city's stadiums and parks. This year taking part were over 8,000 runners, aged between 14 and 80, including guests from 18 countries of four continents. In the bottom photo you see Lev Khilerman, USSR, the marathon winner.

Karpov and Chiburdanidze in the lead

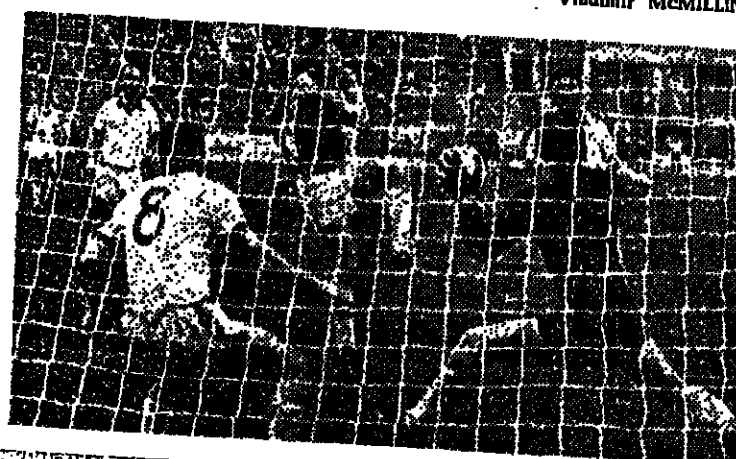
FIDE has published a new rating for 3,350 male and 685 female players based on their performance in the past six months.

In the men's top ten, world champion Anatoly Karpov leads with 2,710 points. The women's top ten is led by Soviet world champion Maya Chiburdanidze with 2,410 points.

Football

Moscow Spartak attacking the Tbilisi Dynamo goal in a USSR Championship match in Moscow which was won by the host 5-1, who then moved up into third place. Gavrilov and Cherenkov scored two goals each. The championship is led by Dnepropetrovsk Dnepr, followed by last year's champion Minsk Dynamo.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev



ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS OVER

On August 14, the closing day of the world athletics championships in Helsinki, the USSR picked up two gold medals, as 18-year-old Sergei Bubka took gold with a jump of 670 cm and Sergei Lovachyov, Alexander Trushchilo, Nikolai Chernetsky, and Viktor Maslennikov passed the baton to victory in the 4x400 m relay. The night before, 19-year-old Gennady Avdeyenko of the USSR won the men's high jump, springing to 232 cm. Barilov, gold medals had also been awarded to Tamara Bykova, Sergei Litvinov, and Yekaterina Posenko. The Soviet total of 23 medals breaks down into six gold, six silver, and 11 bronze awards.

GIBBONS SHARES IMPRESSIONS

A US junior basketball team did poorly in their three recent friendlies in Moscow against their USSR counterparts now priming for the under-20 world championships in Spain. US head coach Gordon Gibbons commented: Our boys are quite young, all under 18. Though we played in the Florida team jerseys of the US champions, we have guys from various states. They played with enthusiasm, and there is nothing I can blame them for. This is one among many teams in the under-18 age group set up in the States under its Olympic programme.

The current Soviet No. 1 ace is definitely Sabonis, who would be an asset to any American pro club. He is still quite young and I assume he'll attend the junior world championships in Spain. I'm looking forward to the USSR-US encounter there. It is our first time in the Soviet Union. In Moscow we attended several Tournament of Soviet Nations events, which were excellently organized. It was a real sports holiday.

Vladimir MCMILLIN

among them world record (237 cm) holder Zhu Jianhua of China. But this time he dropped out after clearing only 229 cm. Seven athletes tried their luck at 232 cm but Avdeyenko was the only one to succeed at first go. Tyke Peacock (USA) equalled him but with a greater number of tries and thus placed second, while the Chinese jumper placed third. Standing 202 cm and weighing 84 kg, Avdeyenko took up athletics nine years ago. The first world athletics championship produced a lot of excitement, drawing over 2,000 entrants from 150 countries to compete in 41 sports. Of world record-holders, Taina Lillak of Finland and the GDR's female and American male sprinters proved credentials.

Mary Decker of the US out-



Rugby

The traditional national USSR Cup tournament is being held in Moscow. It is part of the two-day games, as well as the day with Italy, last day of the championship. The USSR Cup holder, directly with Poland (photo) which will be the upper hand of the European championship. The USSR will be known August 28.

Sergei P...

Volleyball: exciting meets in the offing

The current volleyball season has an extremely busy programme. In September the GDR will host the European championship and in October Los Angeles will hold a pre-Olympic week. Volleyball greats, among them the USSR, Japan, Cuba, China, the US, and Brazil are now holding friendly games and attending various tournaments.

Aspiring to make a grand comeback, Japan recently sent for a series of five games in Moscow and Odessa, of which they won four.

The USSR, the 1980 Olympic champions, will face the world champions and world holders, in four games to be held August 22-23 in Kiev, August 25-26 in Moscow. The promise to be very exciting, what with an imminent down of the Asian and European styles.

The annual Vladimir Lenin Memorial games, to be held in Odessa August 23-31, will feature the world's top volleyball nations—the USSR, Brazil, Russia, Cuba, the US, Japan, Italy, Japan, and several others.

Vyacheslav TRUSHCHILLO

PENTATHLON NEWS

Pernille Sværre of Denmark totalled 5,229 points to win Poland's open women's pentathlon championship. She left behind Coyleine Berger of France, Maria Larsson of Sweden, Martine

Goedicke of West Germany and hostess Anna Benja. Most of the champions entrants are planning to compete at the world championships due late this August or early September in Garmisch.

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MN INFORMATION No. 1

Politbureau weekly meeting

At its regular weekly meeting the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee approved the results of the meeting with Party veterans which took place at the CPSU Central Committee. The meeting between Comrade Yuri V. Andropov and the Secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee with Party veterans was stated to be an important socio-political event, convincing proof of the monolithic unity of Party ranks, and of all generations of Soviet people in the struggle for the triumph of Communism, ideals in their loyalty to the CPSU, and to the great cause of Lenin. The meeting demonstrated the Party's deep respect for its glorious veterans, its constant concern for the preservation and growth of the revolutionary, combative labour experience of Leninist traditions in Party life, and for the consolidation of its links with the masses.

The Politbureau approved General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Comrade Yuri V. Andropov's talk with W. Wimpfinger, President of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers (USA), and Vice-President of the American AFL-CIO labour association. Wimpfinger was in the USSR as leader of a labour delegation.

The Politbureau considered steps to be taken to speed up scientific and technological progress in the national economy. In an adopted resolution a whole series of measures were outlined aimed at ensuring over the next few years (and based on the accelerated introduction of advanced technological processes) the production by Soviet enterprises of machines, equipment, instruments, and other goods in no way inferior to the best contemporary models.

The resolution also contained a set of measures aimed at raising the responsibility of collectives at associations, plants, ministries, departments, as well as that of management for the faster introduction of scientific and technological achievements into the national economy.

The Politbureau considered a number of other matters.

Jubilee exhibition at the USSR National Fair

A show entitled "From the First All-Union Exhibition to the USSR National Fair", which has opened at the USSR All-Union Exhibition of Economic Achievements in Moscow, is dedicated to the First All-Union Exhibition of Agriculture, Crafts and Industry, which was set up sixty years ago on the site of present-day Corky Park to demonstrate the achievements of the young Soviet state in industry and agriculture.

The Fair today, consisting of 70 pavilions and nearly 300 exhibitions on various subjects, disseminates knowledge about new technologies and advances in science, industry and agriculture.

The Fair, a favourite place of recreation for Muscovites and their guests, is visited by more than ten million people every year. 163 hectares of its territory is covered with gardens and parks.

Soviet people support Palestinian cause

Soviet people support the Arab peoples' just fight against Israeli aggression and imperialist intrigues. They also back the Palestinian demand for their own independent state. This was declared at a public meeting in Moscow. The meeting was held to discuss the forthcoming international conference on Palestine in Geneva which is to be held in accordance with the decision adopted by the United Nations.

The PLO Chargé d'Affaires to the USSR, Mr. R. M. Al-Shaer, read a telegram addressed to the meeting by Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive.

In his telegram, Yasser Arafat expressed gratitude to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Comrade Yuri Andropov, and to all Soviet people for the constant support they have been giving to the Palestinian people and all the peoples fighting for independence.

The meeting was attended by the heads of a number of Arab country's diplomatic missions to the Soviet Union.

(Continued on page 2)

IN THE NAME OF LIFE

The Sixth Assembly of the World Council of Churches, an organization with a membership of 50 million believers, demonstrated the high degree of responsibility felt by religious leaders for the protection of life on Earth. The results of the Assembly were in harmony with those of the international Moscow meeting between representatives of different religions. "To Save the Sacred Gift of Life From Nuclear Catastrophe" and of other peace forums and sessions.

This was said at a press conference in Moscow by Archbishop Pitirim of Volokolamsk, who headed the Russian Orthodox Church delegation to the Assembly, which took place in the Canadian city of Vancouver.

This was a highly representative forum, both geographically and in terms of faith, stressed Archbishop Pitirim, attended by 600 delegates from a hundred countries, representing three hundred different churches and associations. Special prominence at the forum was given

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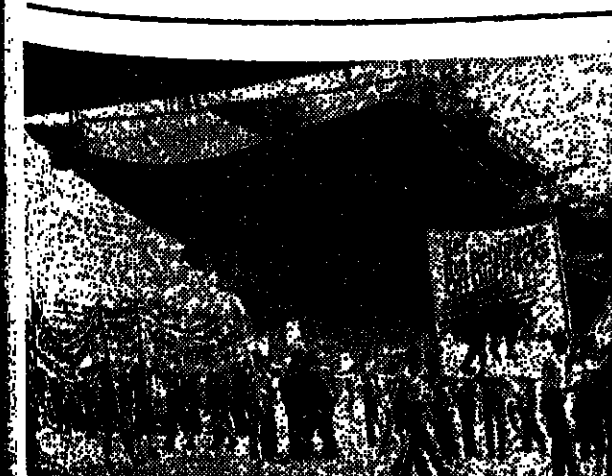
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(Continued on page 2)

LATEST NEWS FROM SALYUT-7

The work being achieved in space by Soviet cosmonauts Lyakhov and Alexandrov, the crew of the Salyut-7 orbital station, is described by Viktor Blagov, Deputy Flight Director. The past week marks the end of one stage: the cosmonauts' work in space and the beginning of another. On Sunday, August 14, the station was separated from the automatic Kosmos-1443 spaceship, which had been part of the complex since March 10. This ship had brought up into space more than three tonnes of equipment, instruments, food, and other cargo. All this was transferred by the cosmonauts onto Salyut-7, the empty cargo bay of the station's systems, such as regeneration filters and electronic blocks. These have been functioning in space for a long time, and are to be thoroughly examined by their designers. After Kosmos-1443 was separated from the station, the crew carried out another operation — re-docking the Soyuz station — re-docking the Soyuz station's other docking unit. On Wednesday, August 17, one more cargo ship, Progress-17, went into orbit round the Earth. On board are nearly two tonnes of cargo and mail from relatives and friends. Vladimir Lyakhov and Alexander Alexandrov feel well, and are coping successfully with their programme.

The large amount of space in the recoverable substation has made it possible to fill it with large parts of some of the



A mass demonstration protesting against American military intervention in Central America, the Caribbean, and Northern Africa, took place recently in New York outside the aircraft carrier "The Intrepid", which the authorities have converted into a museum. Photo by AP/ASA

Handwritten text in a vertical column on the right margin.

Yuri Andropov: the USSR is for Peace on Earth and in Outer Space

TO REDUCE NUCLEAR ARSENALS

The race in nuclear arms in Europe has become the most sensitive issue in international relations, and it could become the source of a rapid and abrupt increase in the threat of a new world war, said Yuri Andropov during his meeting in the Kremlin with William Winpisinger, President of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers and Vice President of the American Labour Union, the AFL-CIO.

In seeking an agreement with the United States which would end the arms race in Europe, the Soviet Union has gone a long way towards meeting the position of its negotiating partner, the Soviet leader stressed. However, the American administration continues to demand unilateral disarmament from the Soviet Union; it wants to leave its effectiveness in the face of hundreds of NATO nuclear missiles. We shall never agree to this.

The Soviet Union will continue to adhere to its constructive and flexible line at the Geneva talks, in the hope that the American side will eventually change its negative attitude and show interest in an

honest agreement. We shall maintain this approach until the American Government forces us to concentrate on taking defensive counter-measures, by beginning to deploy its new nuclear missiles in Western Europe, in close proximity to our borders, these counter-measures being designed to ensure the security of the Soviet people and its allies.

We do not desire such a turn of events, we would like an agreement on reductions in nuclear arsenals. We do not want an arms race either on the ground, or in space from whence, if the militarists get their way, mankind may be threatened by a new mortal danger.

The Soviet people have always supported close ties between workers and between working people in our two countries in general, said Yuri Andropov during his talk with Mr Winpisinger. We are firmly convinced that despite all differences in political views, workers will always be workers with a lot of interests in common.

Today this common interest consists mainly in preserving peace, and in preventing the disaster of another world war which would be fought with nuclear missiles, a war whose fatal consequences for mankind are hard for us to fully visualize.

POLAND'S SOCIALIST GAINS ARE HERE TO STAY

Warsaw. The Polish people will continue to bolster the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, to build socialism, and to work for the peace and security of peoples, Wojciech Jaruzelski told a visiting GDR party and state delegation, led by Erich Honecker.

Poland's socialist gains are irrevocable, and we will defend, cement and enhance them, he noted. The enemies of socialism, backed by imperialist centres, sought to use the situation to further their counter-revolutionary plans. We fought their attempts. All efforts

aimed at eroding the foundations of socialism are doomed. In tackling our internal problems we are helped by the trust and international support of the fraternal countries. Soviet assistance is especially valuable and crucial for us, he stressed.

Further progress in building socialism in Poland will require great effort and hard work. Of major importance here, Jaruzelski emphasized, will be Poland's active participation in the CMEA activities and the continued development and promotion of socialist economic integration.



A clumsy American nail puts pay to the elegant Italian boat. Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

Growing intervention in Chad

Paris. The United States and France are increasing the scale of their armed intervention in Chad. The occupation of this African country by French troops, code-named operation Manta, has entered a new stage. Batteries of French anti-aircraft Crotale rockets have been installed at NDjamena airport. French Air Force planes are to land here.

The French newspaper "Le Matin" points out that in the near future, the French contingent in Chad will be increased to up to three thousand men. At the same time, France is building up its military presence in countries neighbouring Chad. AFP reports that 450 Marines, some of whom according to a French military command announcement are to be stationed immediately to Chad, are being sent from Paris to the Central African Republic.

London. In addition to French paratroopers, Zairian troops have also been moved to advanced positions in Chad, Reuters reports. Among other places, they have been dispatched to the towns of Abéché and Moussoro, located in the eastern and western sectors of the front.

J. PEREZ DE CUELLAR TO VISIT THE SOUTH OF AFRICA

New York. It has been officially announced that the UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar is to visit the south of Africa on August 22 on a tour which will take him to Angola, Namibia and the South African Republic in Luanda, he is to meet representatives of the Angolan Government and of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO).

The tour has been arranged in keeping with the mandate which the Secretary General has been given by the Security Council to hold consultations with the interested parties regarding the proposed agreement on a ceasefire in Namibia. The UN Secretary General has been requested by the Security Council to present a report on the results of his consultations before August 31 this year.

IN THE NAME OF LIFE

(Continued from page 1)

to the struggle for peace theme and to the campaign for the preservation of life under threat of universal nuclear catastrophe. A number of major resolutions were adopted at the Assembly. These include the declaration "On Peace and Justice" confirming WCC's view that the use, designing and manufacture of nuclear weapons, as of all other weapons of mass destruction, is a crime against humanity. The declaration calls for the prevention of the deployment in Europe of a new generation of American nuclear missiles, since this would increase the danger of nuclear confrontation.

It was noted at the press conference that in other documents the Assembly sharply condemned the apartheid policies pursued by the South African regime and pointed in this connection to the tasks facing the church in the struggle against racism. Forum delegates criticized the aggressive American policies in Central America, declaring, at the same time, their support for the people of Nicaragua and the national liberation movements on the continent. The WCC also expressed alarm over the explosive situation in the Middle East. It stressed the need for a

withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the West Bank of the Jordan River and for an end to the occupation of the Arab part of Jerusalem. It also appealed for free access to their shrines be given to representatives of all religions. The delegates called for a just Middle East settlement with the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Although the WCC Assembly was a purely Christian forum, which first place was accorded to internal church matters, Archbishop Pilgrim noted, it had acquired in view of these resolutions, an important social and political significance.

Nikolai ZAROV

CHINESE LEADER ON HIS COUNTRY'S FOREIGN POLICY

Peking. General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Hu Yaobang recently met a group of visiting Japanese journalists to discuss the situation in Asia. He emphasized that China was ready to work together with the Asian nations, to ensure the future of Soviet-Chinese relations, he said. We hope for normalization of our relations with the USSR. We do not say that today they have been normalized, but I think they will be ultimately. Normalization will benefit both peoples and world peace, he stressed.

Speaking of China's relations with the USA, Hu Yaobang said they were in a tight knot owing to the problem of Taiwan. The issue concerns China's sovereignty and internal politics, and we cannot make concessions, he charged.

He further stressed that the sooner Taiwan was reunited with the mainland, the better off the Taiwanese authorities would be. On Chinese-Japanese relations he noted they were good on balance, but the outstanding issue remained of how to promote mutual trust in the political and economic spheres. Hu Yaobang appealed that misunderstanding and apprehension be removed from these relations.

On Hongkong, the Chinese leader claimed his country was planning to regain sovereignty over it by 1997, while the current Chinese-British talks were only to discuss ways to promote stability in Hongkong and how to go about a transition, to sovereignty from the present time on.

MM INFORMATION No. 64, 1983

DANGEROUS INCIDENTS

Washington. An attempt to report about accidents which occurred in the American nuclear forces in 1979, made at a press conference given by General Commandant of the American Air Training Command and Lt. Gen. J. O'Malley, Deputy Chief of Staff of the US Air Force Command in charge of Operations Plans and Requirements, reported that in November 1982, within the framework of an intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) test, a missile was launched from the State of Texas. A signal was received from the missile indicating that the accident had occurred because it had been unable to replace the "command" code in the controlling system by the "training" code. The launching of the missile had only been averted by intervention by the State of Texas.

Following the press conference, the two Pentagon spokesmen admitted that automatic systems for launching had been interrupted. They insisted, however, that the missile's launch had not been stopped and that, anyway, no firing of the missile could take place, whether accidental or not, except on direct orders of the American President.

According to press reports, 11 false nuclear alarms have been registered in the United States and 3,700 cases recorded of false signals, which are said to be of a "less serious" nature.

FACTS AND EVENTS

A large group of extremists have held down their arms and taken up in the Indian state of Nagaland. They claimed it was their own decision to stop subversion and admitted their actions were harmful to the interests of the Indian people. Earlier, another extremist gang of 100 gave up at Agartala, Tripura administrative centre.

US quotes NASA experts saying that a meteorite recently unearthed in the Antarctic is believed to have arrived from Mars and extensively brought with it a part of that planet's atmosphere. The meteorite has been found to contain traces of iron, beryllium and neon. These are inert gases making up their atmosphere.

CARRIERS FOR THE PENTAGON

It has been revealed that the Pentagon and NATO are secret plans to make use of merchant marine ships, being used to the bloc countries, to carry military units plus equipment to Western Europe. The Pentagon has assigned the role of chief "carrier" of its weapons and military equipment to Western Europe. The Conservative government has agreed a contract for the use of 80 container-carrying ships belonging to the West European countries. According to a Swedish newspaper, this will make it possible to transport nearly 11 million tonnes of military equipment and weapons. Designed at NATO headquarters, the new "mobile system", which was launched at a secret meeting in London last April provides for the conversion of the carriers within 48 hours for use



In the photo: a group of American and Honduran military who are in charge of the "Big Pine 2" manoeuvre. Political climate in many Latin American countries regard these exercises as an act of intimidation by Washington in preparation for armed aggression against Nicaragua and national liberation movements in other countries to Central America. Taking part in the manoeuvres, which will continue until early in 1981 will be nearly five thousand American and six thousand Honduran servicemen.

ANOTHER DAY OF PROTEST TO BE HELD IN CHILE

Santiago. In Chile the trials have begun of more than 500 people who took part in the Fourth Day of National Protest.

These reprisals however have not intimidated the Chilean working people.

Another protest demonstration against the dictatorship is to be held in Santiago on August 30 and 31, said Jorge Lavandero, leader of the Project for Na-

Science and technology

MAGNETIC SUSPENSION TRAINS

An original transport machine has been built in Yokohama (Japan). It will carry hundreds of passengers in magnetic suspension trains. According to local experts, the new transport will at least partly solve the transport problem in Yokohama, which is the largest industrial and cultural centre in Japan.

COMPUTER—AN ALL ROUNDER

A so-called adaptive micro-computer has been developed in the USA. Its design is like single microcircuit.

When used in different control systems, this computer can alter its programme if the working conditions have changed. For example, in car engines it regulates the composition of fuel and air mixture in the carburettor depending on temperature, speed, etc. This ensures optimal fuel consumption. Con-

trolling the work of a metal-cutting lathe, it permanently regulates the operating regimes of the cutting tool as it wears out. When installed on robots, the computer gives them an opportunity for self-training.

A new memory device, which can hold the recorded information even when the electric supply is off, has been used in the microcomputer. Its computing system can be programmed to achieve a set result rather than carrying out a certain group of commands by changing conditions.

AN OYSTER HOSTEL

Strange things are going on in Italian ports. Lorries are bringing concrete blocks to the ports. The blocks are then loaded onto self-propelled barges by cranes. They put to sea and dump the concrete at places with a maximum depth of 15 metres. The pyramids look very much like factory rejects since they contain lots of holes and cracks. But this is deliberate. The blocks will become homes for oysters. Seattle exports in Japan, France and the USA have established that the sea animals readily come to live in man-made "stone grottoes".

OF INTEREST

Scramble for records

When Gina Dennis, the owner of a Los Angeles factory producing records, got in his head to build the world's biggest car, he decided he wouldn't sit on the sidelines. He ended up with the Cadillac really, seating 20 passengers, 12 metres long, 20 centimetres wide, 10 centimetres high, and a nearly eight-litre engine. The Cadillac really outshines the

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

AMERICAN SCIENCE AT THE SERVICE OF WAR

"Science at the service of the Pentagon" is one motto the White House has every right to use as a preface to its annual report to Congress regarding activities on scientific and technological development, writes V. Rozin in the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper. Its entire content, recommendations and conclusions are aimed at subordinating science even further to the US military and industrial complex thereby making it one of the chief instruments in the arms race and for achieving the aggressive aspirations of the American imperialists in the international arena.

The author quotes the following statistics. Twenty-eight per cent of American scientific research is in the military sphere. Ground based and space military research employs a third of the American scientists and developers. In the current fiscal year, the United States will spend 20,200 million dollars on the military aspects of scientific, research and experimental efforts and design.

At the moment, more than 250 universities and colleges in the United States are engaged in work of a military nature, the article stresses. According to official figures, the Pentagon has concluded contracts with higher educational establishments worth 852 million dollars in 1982—a 20 per cent increase over 1981.

A PROTRACTED CRISIS

Pakistan is now in the grips of a severe political crisis, writes PRAVDA's analysis Yuri Glukhov commenting on the recent nationwide action, "general civil disobedience". The action was directed against the present military regime which has trampled the nation's democratic institutions underfoot.

The protracted domestic crisis has been aggravated by the fact that Pakistan is now involved in Washington's foreign policy adventures, stresses Glukhov. Pakistan is now, in fact, a bridgehead for intervention against neighbouring Afghanistan. Pakistan has in the American imperialistic plans for South West Asia. That's why Washington has given Islamabad 220 million dollars in military aid. The militarisation of American style is accompanied by increased repression and by virtual ban on the activities of public organisations. As a result, the article emphasises, more and more people in Pakistan are pushing for changes in the country's politics, for public life to be democratized, and for the political stalemate to be ended.

SECRETS NOT DISCLOSED UNTIL 2200

Under British law the country's state archives should be made public within 30 years, writes IZVESTIA correspondent in London V. Shkryev. However, forty years have passed and the Tory government still refuses to declassify the files documents. It is common knowledge that Hitler's party deputy flew from Germany in Scotland in 1941 hoping to reach the Duke of Hamilton's estate. His purpose was to talk over secret conditions for a subsequent joint crusade against the USSR.

US President Franklin D. Roosevelt then made quite fitting comment on the Hess affair after receiving the report from Britain he told his personal assistant Harry Hopkins that there was a "powerful minority" in London who wanted to build peace talks with the Nazis primarily if they attacked the USSR. Who exactly made up that minority? The transcripts of talks with Hess could shed more light on that but, according to IZVESTIA, Whitehall wants to keep secret them until the year 2200.

It is obvious why the Conservatives do not want to let the skeletons out of their cupboard. If published such information would remind us of the potential guidelines within the ruling class. The British people would also learn of the underhanded tactics the Tory leaders are now using against the nuclear disarmament supporters calling them "traitors of the aggressor". Incidentally that's what Hitler's British supporters used to be called.

SOUTH ASIAN 'SEVEN'

A new concept has been added to the international political vocabulary writes L. Zhegulov. The NEW TIMES weekly correspondent in Delhi from now on seven South Asian states—Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka will be members of a regional cooperation system. Sri Lanka will be members of a regional cooperation system.

Objective factors prompted the formation of the association. All these countries fairly recently embarked upon the road of independent development and are members of the non-aligned movement. The building up of business cooperation between them is in line with a critical trend now shaping within the non-aligned movement—the establishment of a "South-Asian dialogue", essentially a dialogue between developing nations.

Delhi sources point out the weekly emphasises, that if all its members follow the policy of non-alignment, the regional cooperation system could boost progress in each of the seven nations and help improve the situation in the region.

Laugh and keep healthy

Researchers at Stanford University have come to the conclusion that laughter has a favourable effect on man's health. They call laughter "laughing on the spot". The effect of laughter, just like the effect of physical exercise, is of long duration. When laughing a man extends his muscles which may help ease headache. Laughter also contributes to reducing blood pressure, and the frequency of heartbeats. The adrenaline content in the blood grows and endorphins go to the brain which put a person in a good mood.

It is thought that the centre of laughter lies in the right cerebral hemisphere. If it is affected, a man cannot digest humour. Jokes arousing fits of laughter in others, leave him utterly indifferent.

VIEWPOINT

THE ASPIRATIONS OF A RACIST GENERAL

Only recently the Angolan army routed a big UNITA counter-revolutionary grouping outside Kungamba, with 1,199 terrorists killed as they sought to capture the town. In "retaliation", the regime in Pretoria again resorted to direct military intervention in Angola, its planes carrying out a major bombing raid on a town. According to the Angolan ANOP news agency, eight Impala and Canberra bombers levelled Kungamba to the ground. Raids were also made on other settlements in the Atico Province, in which napalm was used in addition to bombs and missiles. Simultaneously three South African task forces mounted an offensive in the direction of Mexico Province from the Angolan southern regions, occupied by Pretoria since 1981. Meanwhile South Africa is mounting up its "death

columns" of 10,000 troops in the southern provinces of Angola.

This new large-scale aggression against Angola has the same goals as similar operations undertaken in August and September 1981.

As far back as 1975, Pretoria sought to prevent the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, which led the liberation struggle against the Portuguese colonialists, from coming to power in Angola. The racist line with resounding defeat as they failed to secure full diplomatic backing from Washington which was smugling after its Vietnam fiasco and nervous of getting embroiled in a new adventure.

History repeats itself today, though a new factor which has emerged in the south of Africa gives a new slant to the situation. According to "The Wash-

Yuri BUKSIN



against Angola and other "frontline" states in the south of Africa.

The current South African aggression against Angola is another indication of Pretoria's intentions. The racist want to create a situation in Angola resembling that in Lebanon, with UNITA cast in the role of the Lebanese Christians, while South Africa's functions are modelled on those of Israel. If successful, such a scenario could bring to power in Namibia a government effectively subservient to Pretoria and outside SWAPO control, something that South African defence minister General Magnus A. de M. Malan is dreaming of. The escalation of military aggression in Angola is evidence that this sinister plan is being implemented.

South Africa is using bombs and napalm to make the Angolan Government more "conciliatory" on the Namibian issue. Backed by the Reagan administration, Pretoria is working hard to proclaim Namibia's pseudo-independence despite UN resolution No. 435. And UNITA bandits are being used to achieve this aim. When these yes men fail with their assignments or are threatened with total defeat, South African generals bring in their "death columns" to bail them out.

ington Post" from the moment he came to power, President Rengas began to show great tolerance of the racist regime, the most odious in the world. The latest siege in South Africa's "undeclared war" is in line with a plan projected by the South Africa's special services in close collaboration with their American counterparts, with the UNITA counter-revolutionary grouping, financed and armed by South Africa and the USA, being cast in the role of future rulers of Angola. Backed by South African punitive troops, UNITA units have set up their bases and strongholds in Angola. As Pretoria sees it, these traitors to the Angolan people are to police a buffer zone now being created by South Africa in southern Angola. The area is to be turned into a beachhead for constant South African provocations

John C. 126

SOVIET SCHOOLCHILDREN AND THEIR LEISURE

It is advisable that children spend their leisure not only in amusing themselves, but also use it to advantage, as the content of their spare time in many ways determines the harmonious development of their personalities. This country has thousands of cultural and educational establishments which form part of the secondary school educational network.

The most popular of such establishments among young children are probably the Palaces of Young Pioneers, large complexes which organize various activities in the following fields: the arts, science, the technical sciences, tourism and local lore. They set up associations uniting children according

to their special interests. The members of the clubs of international friendship, for instance, study the culture and the arts of foreign countries and correspond with their peers abroad.

Also available to children are all sorts of arts schools ranging from full-time establishments at which music and art are taught to amateur studios and drama and music groups. There are song and dance ensembles, choirs, art and drama studios, drama and dance companies, orchestras and ballroom dancing schools.

Children also have wide opportunities to indulge in sports. Today, this country has six thousand children's and teenagers' athletic schools, whose



Young riders from the Prut, Moldavian state farm riding school.

role goes beyond helping secondary schools to organize physical training or providing facilities for athletically gifted children. Such schools act as centres round which athletic activities for children within each city or district are grouped.

Round the Soviet Union

● **THE PLANTING OF WIND BREAKS, WITH A TOTAL LENGTH EQUAL TO THE DISTANCE SEPARATING THE EARTH FROM THE MOON, HAS COMPLETED IN THE UKRAINE.** They are planted along all riverbanks, reservoirs and ravines, as well as round grain fields, vegetable and sugar beet plantations. The wind breaks act as man's allies in the struggle to improve land fertility.

● **EMBEDDED PARTS FOR THE KUREIKA HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATION HAVE BEEN DISPATCHED TO EASTERN SIBERIA FROM PERM.** Before the navigation season in Siberia closes, the cargo of parts for the station will be transported along the Kama River, then by rail to Krasnoyarsk and along the Yenisei River.

● **FORESTERS IN TAJIKISTAN HAVE STARTED TO GROW THE VALUABLE PISTACHIO NUT ON AN INDUSTRIAL BASIS.** This is the first summer that the pistachio trees, planted several years ago in the Dangara forest, have borne fruit. Each tree yields up to 10 kilograms — twice as much as in natural conditions.

Hydroelectric station as ecological watchdog

An unusual task has been assigned to the Malaya Yenisei electric power station — it will ensure ecological protection for the river, the largest hydro on the Asian continent, which is built on this great Siberian waterway. The Sayano-Skaya goes into operation. Malinsky hydrodam will be the river downstream from the Sayano-Skaya. The Leningrad plants have the manufacture of spools for this unique satellite electric station. When all 2 megawatt power units of the Sayano-Skaya hydro become operational, the downstream water will rise by six metres. Water units are brought to a dry night, the water level will rise. The dam of the Malinsky will offset these ecological changes. The station's three 100-megawatt power units will ensure a flow. This is necessary to protect spawning areas of minnows and zander, and other wild animals.

A cascade of hydroelectric stations has already been built on the Yenisei, which is 5,000 kilometres long and the Angara. Its tributary, the Angara, has an aggregate capacity of 15 million kilowatts. The major power plants of the regions of Siberia, under intensive development, electricity. The Sayano-Skaya hydro is to add a capacity of 72 million kilowatts by 1985.

WIND MOTORS FOR THE NORTH

Industries in Frum, capital of Kirghizia (Central Asia) have started to produce 16 kW synchronous generators which enable wind energy to be used. They are designed to operate in the northern part of the country where the wind is particularly strong and persistent.

The compact electric motor will operate with a self-exciting wind motor. Such small plants are already operating in a number of districts.

Places to visit



Vasnetsov mansion



This unusual house in central Moscow where the artist Viktor Vasnetsov once lived seems to be full of history, fairy tales and legends. The house, built to his own design, became his home in 1894. He was already famous by then for "The Battle of the Igor Svyatoslavich with the Polovtsy". There he created "Tsar Ivan Vasilyevich the Terrible" and lots of illustrations and scenery for plays. The writers, Chekhov and Gorky, artists, Surikov and Polenov and illustrious bass Shalvagin used to visit him at this house. Ilya Repin once told him, "If anyone taught me that the most important thing in art is creative spirit, it was you. This does not apply just to me. You are making a tremendous impact on the entire Russian school."

The museum address: 13 Vasnetsova Lane. Every day, except Monday and Tuesday.

Science and technology

BOTANISTS FIND OIL

Scientists, far from geology, have discovered oil in the desert Olmash area on the eastern coast of the Caspian Sea. Botanists spotted patches of bright green grass, which can be easily seen from the air on the stony saline land.

By this they reaffirmed the hypothesis that grass grows thickly along fractures in the Earth's crust. The grass growth is stimulated by naphthenes, which have been discovered in the soil. Naphthenes are hydrocarbon oil compounds emerging through fractures from the bowels of the Earth. On the botanists' advice, geologists drilled a well and struck oil. Specialists in palynology, the science which studies plant pollen and spores, examined core samples from exploratory wells and separated from them the pollen of ancient plants. They have been preserved for millions of years in the rock structure. Using the pollen palynologists determined the species of the plants, the age of the geological stratum and the possible presence of oil.

EXCAVATORS CAN DO ANYTHING

Experts in land reclamation will now be able to increase productivity by 50 per cent thanks to units developed by Leningrad designers.

Having dug a trench, the person operating the excavator, can detach the bucket by just turning the lever. Using an hydraulic device which operates like a manipulator, the operator can supply the machine with a drilling rig without leaving the cabin. Therefore, the workers can carry on building the drainage pipes and start sinking wells immediately.

The Leningrad excavator plant has started to produce these steel earth-diggers with a mechanized replacement of the bit. The bucket which weighs

half a tonne, can now be replaced within a few minutes.

Now that the process of replacing the total has been mechanized it will be possible to use the Leningrad-produced machines with a 0.5 cu m bucket for other purposes. Each of them could replace a whole series of specialized machines. There is no longer any need to transport it to the remote and often boggy districts where land improvement work is being conducted.

IN THE 'SUNHOUSE'

A husband (A. Airumyan) and a wife (M. Kalashyan) have been living for more than a year in an unusual house in the village of Merisavan (Armenian SSR). They work for an institute which designed ways of using solar and conventional energy for heating, houses and supplying them with hot water. Sunlight collectors have been fixed onto the roof of a two-storey house. The water is heated by the sun. Every day during the summer the house receives between 2,000 and 3,000 litres of water with a temperature of 60-85°C. The family needs only 500 litres. During this last harsh winter the house was also heated by sun energy. The results of this experiment favour such collectors being installed in summer promoter camps, country houses, dairy farm sheds, canneries and dairy plants where thermal energy is always in great demand.

A REMEDY FOR WEAR

Soviet researchers have invented powders which will reduce the wear and tear of machine parts.

Each particle of this substance represents a microscopic piece of solid lubricant coated in several micrometres of nickel. When the part wears out because of its kind, it lubricates itself. Tests have shown that the coefficient of friction is seven times smaller. For example, plasma spraying of metallic grains over the surface of diesel engine piston rings makes them last three times as long. The powders invented by the Leningrad scientists do not contain the much needed tungsten.

VIEWPOINT

Workers call for greater discipline at work

The CPSU Central Committee, the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions have adopted a decision on additional measures to consolidate discipline at work. What lies behind the decision? Vasily GRIGORIEV, secretary of the Central Committee of the Engineering and Instrument-Making Workers Union, answers this question put to him by an MNI correspondent.

In the Soviet Union there is no private property, no exploitation of man by man and unemployment has been unknown for over 60 years. Improved living standards for the Soviet people depend on honest work, strict discipline and efficient work organization. Naturally these requirements are not the same today as they were yesterday. They take shape along with the growth and expansion of the national economy. I will try to explain this by providing specific examples.

Let us take two years for comparison—1910 and 1982. National income and social production figures for one month of 1982 were equal in equivalent figures for the whole 1910. Industrial production for 16 days in 1982 was equal to that for the whole of 1910. It is worth calculating the increased cost of every minute of wasted work time.

There is one more factor that should be taken into account. The latest technology consists of highly productive machines and equipment which are much costlier, but which greatly facilitate human labour. This technology plus the scope of modern production have complicated the mutual relations between various branches of the national economy making them more dependent on one another, and requiring a higher degree of responsibility from every company, plant, shop, and from every worker.

Under these conditions the slightest violation of work discipline is extremely costly to each plant or company. In the USSR every enterprise allocates a definite sum of money in the incentive fund of its workers, the social and cultural projects fund and to housing construction. This places a considerable financial burden on the state as a whole for four-fifths of the national income goes towards improvement in people's well-being.

This is why industrial and farm workers, collective farmers, engineers, directors of collective farms and plants and companies, scientists, entire work collectives, including those in industry have come up with proposals about the need to consolidate work discipline—a vital requirement arising out of life itself.

The Law of the USSR on Work Collectives became operative to this country as of August 1, 1983. It provides the collectives with new opportunities for actively influencing the work of an enterprise, and of every member of staff, for encouraging those who work in an exemplary manner and for bringing influence to bear on those who violate discipline.

The USSR Law on Work Collectives and the decision to consolidate work discipline aim at one and the same goal: obligatory implementation of the state plans at the further growth of this country's economy and raising on this basis the living standards of our 272 million citizens.



At the Moscow City Palace of Young Pioneers: an art class in progress (right) and a cookery class for young housewives.



COAL CONVEYER

A conveyor is to replace hundreds of trains and heavy-duty vehicles. It will link the major projects of the Kanak-Achinsk fuel and energy com-

plex, i.e. the Beresovsky-1 open-cast coal mine and No. 1 Beresovskaya heat and power plant. This unique track for coal is now being built.

Every day 100,000 tonnes of fuel will be sent along this giant conveyor to the thermal

power station at the impressive speed of 4.6 metres per second. This will help the heat and power plant to operate efficiently. Two conveyor belts will be laid in a closed tunnel which will increase the safety and efficiency of the coal conveyor.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

SUN'S NEW FUNCTIONS

One hundred jobs carried out by the sun for man — this may not so far be a reality, but it is no longer a dream either, writes PRAVDA. This has been proved by the experience of using solar energy in Turkmenia (Central Asia) where expert assessment produces one kilowatt of solar energy for every hour of daylight. A helio complex has been built in the Central Karakum Desert, which supplies water to cattle and shepherds and provides people with other essentials they need surrounded by sands.

They have begun to build a pilot hydrocomplex in the Tash-Gul Suv so that grapes, plums, apricots and apples can be grown in the desert.

An experimental industrial helio station is to be built in the Turkmen village of Bekrova. It will serve as a kind of research laboratory and will also pump water over the surrounding hills where the Central Botanical Gardens of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences is located.

The solar power stations will not only be useful for agriculture but will supply power to remote weather stations, the field instruments of geological surveys, lighting and radio devices for sea navigation, cathode defence systems for pipelines, power transmission lines, the measuring and TV-control equipment at gas-and-oil pipelines.

The Turkmen researchers' latest projects include a solar electrolyser for microplasma brazing, metal-cutting and welding, a solar device for charging electric cars and a variety of medical equipment.

NEW CURRICULUM FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS

What new things will the forthcoming school year hold in store for forty million Soviet schoolchildren? This provides the subject of an article in the TRUD newspaper by N. Yermolayeva, deputy chief of the

Main Directorate of Schools, the USSR Ministry of Secondary Education.

This year, the school curriculum has been revised, she writes. There is a new geometry course, for instance, which will be taught from new textbooks. The course is graded according to pupils' age. It is emphasized in a number of schools, senior classes will even learn about elementary computers and will be taught the fundamentals of programming, the author notes.

A more profound knowledge of Russian along with their own language will be given to pupils at national schools.

In addition, new subjects have been introduced into the secondary school curriculum nationwide. One of these is hygiene and sex education, which is to be taught in the eighth form. Another is the ethics and psychology of family life. This course has been introduced experimentally in the ninth and tenth forms in a number of schools. In a year or two, it will become universal. Teachers will conduct in depth discussions with senior pupils on such subjects as the place of the individual in society and in its smallest unit—the family.

COMMUNICATION WITH OUR EXTRA TERRESTRIAL BROTHERS

In the search for ways of contacting extra terrestrial civilizations a problem confined to science alone or does it involve the whole of human culture? Astrophysicist Viktoril Shvartsmann attempts to answer this question in the ZHANIY-SILA magazine.

The opinion prevails, states the author, that contact through the efforts of natural scientists. I disagree with the view held by many physicists that an extra terrestrial civilization should pass onto its "younger brothers" fragments of scientific knowledge. When it comes to contacts with a more highly developed civilization, information about the structure of the sender's

intellect is preferable to information about the amount of scientific knowledge available. In my opinion our music or poetry can give much more information about the structure of human psychology to a highly developed civilization than the data provided by mathematics. In the case of a highly developed civilization contracting those at a much lower stage, it is important that the works of art to be conveyed should be on many levels. The language of the arts used in communication between civilizations has undoubtedly merited the author's conclusions.

PLANS FOR COMMERCIAL BREEDING OF SEA BEAVER

The sea beaver is one of the world's rarest and most valued animals, hence its place in the Red Data Book, writes the VOZDUSHNY TRANSPORT newspaper, in its Nature and People column.

To protect the animal from extinction, Soviet scientists have set up a reserve for it on the Komandor Islands where the Pacific and Bering seas meet, and now they are after an even more daring goal—to domesticate the sea beaver, make it breed in semi-captivity and, if possible, to start commercial production of its truly golden fur.

It was decided to set up a special sea beaver nursery where the animals will feel quite at home—but the big problem was, where?

Then the scientists had a bit of good luck. In studying feed conditions for the sea beaver on Medny Island, south-west of the Komandor Islands, a co-diving party came across an ideal natural spot to conduct such experiments: a ledge covered with seaweed, the sea beaver's favourite food. Moreover, the ledge where the ledge was located was connected by a channel to a bay in the open sea—regular high and low tide changes thus solved the problem of pure water. Soviet scientists hope that if successful, this nursery will not only help to preserve the sea beaver, but even to breed it in captivity, the newspaper points out.

SEA CONTROL

The stock of sturgeon in the Sea of Azov has considerably increased in recent years.

The water in the sea has become purer. All the twelve major rivers flowing across the Donetsk coal fields (Soviet Ukraine) and emptying into the Sea of Azov have been taken under stringent control by hydrologists. An automated water quality control system is in operation on the Severodukhovo.

The capacity of purifying installations at industrial plants, mines and factories in the Donetsk Region has more than

doubled since 1970, when the state programme for the protection of the Azov and Black sea areas from pollution came into effect. Thanks to the programme, all discharge of industrial effluents into open reservoirs without preliminary purification has been brought to an end.

Special measures to keep the sea pure have been introduced by the Azov Shipping Administration. All its ships are provided with special separators to prevent the discharge of waste, while sea-clearing vessels have started patrolling port areas.

LIFE IN BEBNISI IS GOOD

The Bebnisi settlement in Georgia took the gold medal in the USSR competitions for designing and building settlements in rural areas.

Consideration towards nature and a modern layout make a good combination here. The builders have left intact the

walnut groves and natural ponds. The private plots of land attached to the houses were planned in such a way that they back onto a forest-park area which has sports grounds, tennis courts and a swimming pool.

COVER FOR COTTON

It took five people just three days to build two warehouses for raw cotton at the Kara Su gashy in Uzbekistan. That is because they were assembled out of reinforced concrete vaulted panels.

Each panel has a framework and a floor slab covering 54 square metres. Thirty-two of

these panels built a huge "tent" which can take hundreds of tonnes of cotton. Several more warehouses will be put to use by the time this cotton harvesting season begins. This will help supply the country's textile industry with high-quality raw cotton.

Scientists visit reindeer breeders

Moscow scientists working at the Far Eastern Kedrovsky state farm are researching into ways of helping farms which breed reindeer for antlers in order to raise their productivity.

The almost tame spotted deer is kept here in special forest-parks. Chemists use their

antlers to obtain the medical preparation antlerocerin.

Scientists are to conduct a thorough study into how deer breed their herds. They will also be putting forward recommendations on how the animals should be fed and how their living conditions can be improved.

COME TO BORZHOMI

The enchanting surroundings of Borzhomi, the well-known mineral-water spa in Georgia, hold out tremendous appeal for holiday-makers: in addition to the numerous mineral-water springs there is the canyon to be visited, through which the Kura River winds its tempestuous way. Our photo shows a pump room in Borzhomi, which is given views of the world-famous mineral waters in the town. Today Borzhomi is one of Georgia's major tourist resorts.

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

YURI BOGATYRYOV

Gérard Philipo was buried in the costume he wore for Cid. Yuri Bogatyryov dreamt of donning Oblomov's famous dressing gown—Oblomov being the hero of Goncharov's classic novel of the same name. But alas for him, in "Several Days in the Life of I. I. Oblomov," the screen version of the novel, the director, Nikita Mikhalkov, gave Bogatyryov instead the diametrically opposed role of Shitola. Bogatyryov felt closer to Oblomov, kind and sensitive but utterly incapable of action, a passive lazybones who spends all his life on a couch than to the dry energetic rationalist Shitola. But it was on this very fact that the director was backing and Bogatyryov proved the accuracy of Mikhalkov's judgement by giving a marvellous performance as Shitola.

Bogatyryov belongs to a category of actors that is becoming increasingly rare—he is a character actor. And he is best at playing parts which in no way resemble his own personality. He admits he enjoys playing negative parts. But here he is out of luck, for film directors persist in casting him in the role of kind courageous hero.

Indeed it is only Nikita Mikhalkov, who introduced Bogatyryov to the screen, who casts him as a character actor. In Mikhalkov's tragedy, "Andaya," Yuri plays the young heroine's proud and cowardly husband. Bogatyryov's handsome, intelligent features were unrecognizable in this role. This is all the more remarkable in that the actor never practically so make-up—his weapon instead being psychological "make-up." And here he probably relies on his love for drawing. A portrait, after all, is also an exercise in character analysis.

"I get carried away very easily," says Bogatyryov. "As a child I was enthralled by the circus and puppet-theatre. Then later I became



engrossed in drawing. I entered art school, but instead of drawing I began to organize drama circles there and to act. I then went to a drama college, where I again took up drawing. And ever since acting and drawing have played equal parts in his life. And it appears that these two activities, far from hindering each other, help this talented man to realize himself.

Tatyana SAVITSKAYA

100 PAINTINGS

More than 100 paintings by outstanding Russian and West European artists are now on display in Swiss art galleries. The paintings come from the state museums of Moscow and Leningrad—the Tretyakov Art Gallery, the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the Hermitage. The best works of Russian and Soviet artists, including Serov, Petrov-Vodkin, Deineka, Malyshev and Yvon, will be on show at the Pulli Palace (Geneva museum of modern art), for four months. An exhibition of more than 40 works by Claude Monet,

Cézanne, Gauguin, Van Gogh, Picasso, Matisse and others—has opened in Switzerland's largest gallery in Lugano. Our exchange of paintings and art exhibitions with Switzerland is becoming a tradition. The works of Steinlen, the well-known Swiss modernist painter of the late 19th century, have already been shown in the Soviet Union. An exhibition of Geneva enamel collected from various Swiss museums is now being shown in some Soviet cities.

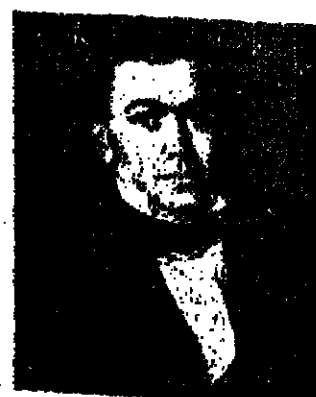
Russian portraiture: new discoveries



● Unknown artist. "Portrait of a Girl with a Blue Checkered Kerchief on Her Shoulders." ● Unknown artist. "Portrait of a Girl in a Brocade Veil."

"Russian Portraiture of the late 19th Early 20th Centuries" is the name of an exhibition now on at Moscow's History Museum.

Several such exhibitions have been arranged in the past few years, but the current one is the largest to date, with the 70 portraits on view spanning a considerable period of time. The artists of them were done on festive occasions when the sitters were decked in their best clothes decorated with pearls and gold while the portraits of the 18th and 19th centuries were acquiring a uniform high-society character.



● A. Zavarzinov. "A Portrait of A. Khudov."

INDIAN FILMS IN MOSCOW

A week of Indian films, devoted to the 36th anniversary of India's Independence and the 12th anniversary of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and India, is being held in Moscow.

The twelve feature films shown in two dozen cinemas include Soviet-Indian co-productions as well as movies by Indian directors made at national studios. The first co-production was the "Wanderings Beyond Three Seas" about the travels of Russian merchant Afanasy Nikitin to India in the 15th century (made in 1931). This was followed by other joint productions. Alexander Zguridi, the well-known Soviet director of films about nature, has worked a lot and to great

effect with his Indian colleagues. One of his co-productions—the "Black Mountain"—is included in the program for the week. The film is a Hindi-Uzbek co-production, has been shown on Soviet screens for several years and is very popular with audiences.

During the recent 13th International Moscow Film Festival the retrospective show of films by Raj Kapoor, the well-known Indian actor and director, was a great success. At the International film market last month 12 Soviet feature films, the intention of Soviet and Indian film workers to promote and strengthen cooperation was also manifested in plans for future joint productions.

HIGH AWARDS FOR SOVIET ARCHITECTS

Soviet architects have taken 11 out of the 37 prizes at the international architects competition "Interarch-83" in Sofia, Bulgaria. Nearly 400 works from 36 countries were submitted. The awards went to Vakh-tang Davitaya and Shota Bostanashvili for the Temple of Remembrance to the fallen heroes of the Second World War, who came from the Georgian village of Mukhrani (Transcaucasia). The jury mentioned the laconic, expressive and national character of the memorial. The prize winners included the architects of Moscow's new Tchaikovsky drama theatre, of the concert hall in Sochi (a Black

Sea resort) and a yachting club in Tallinn (capital of the Estonian Republic).

Soviet architects won no high awards at the competition. The main prize and award of the President of the International Union of Architects went to R. Karp and R. Alina who designed the Palace of Culture and sport in the old city of Tallinn. The Grand Prix was awarded to Oleg Romanov and Mark Khidkei for their joint recreation complex project. Their design was based on the advice of children who tell them what they thought a complex should look like.



Lagrimas Negras, or Black Tears, is the name of the ensemble, the most popular in Cuba, which you see in this photo. Noted for their merry and infectious style of performance of compositions in traditional genres, they gave concerts in the Oktayev Concert Hall, in Moscow.

Photo by Gennady Dubeikovskiy

'Giselle' being filmed for TV

"Giselle," in a production by the Kirov Opera and Ballet Company, will soon be shown on TV screens the world over. The National Video Corporation, Great Britain, has started shooting a film of the ballet jointly with the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting.

The Kirov Theatre has won a well-deserved reputation for itself the world over and "Giselle" could well stand as a symbol of the company's supreme art, says producer Gerald Seaton, representing the National Video Corporation which specializes in filming ballet and opera productions.

Seaton has high praise for Galina Mezentseva who dances the title role in the film. Several productions by this famous company, which is celebrating its 200th anniversary, have been filmed for Europe on TV this year. Armand Hammer Productions, USA, has shot a film, "Backstage at the Kirov," and another film about the theatre has been made in Bulgaria.

WHAT'S ON?

August 20-22

THEATRES

Chamber Musical Theatre (7) Leningradsky Prospekt), 20—Bogolovskiy, "The Puppet Show," "The Unknown Woman"; Moscow Miniatures Theatre (3 Karely Ryad St), 20, 21—"Man and Woman"; 22—"Friends Are Always Friends."

Such a Liar (India, in 2 parts) About a guy from Bombay who lives in a dream world. Cinemas: "Pobeda" (17) Abolmanovskaya St, Metro Ploshchad Tsvetkovskaya, "Rodina" (5) Semyonovskaya Sq, Metro Semyonovskaya.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (Roche Hotel, 1 Moskovskaya Embankment), 20—Punka jazz group (Nicaragua), 21, 22—Singer and composer Markopoulos (Greece), Miroslav Tomic (Hermitage Garden), 3 Karely Ryad St, 20, 21—Variety show (Czechoslovakia), 22—National music song and dance ensemble (Pakistan).

Palace of Sport Leningrad Stadium (Luzhniki), Up to 100 works in ceramics, plaster and wood by Moscow sculptor Marta Zhukova. Daily, except Tuesday, noon till 7 p.m. Metro Universitet, tram 26.

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, USSR Academy of Arts (21 Kropotkinskaya St).

FILMS

According to the Rules of War (Mosfilm Studios).

Four Soviet recruits, just arrived at the front, fight a detachment of and paratroopers during the Great Patriotic War.

Cinema: "Tashkent" (1) Perovskaya, Novosadinskaya St, Metro Ryazanskaya Prospekt).

BUSINESS

GROWING MUTUAL EXCHANGE

Economic exchange is the most extensive and dynamic phase of cooperation between the USSR and Romania. One of the striking proofs is the rapid growth of reciprocal trade. Since 1970 the volume of goods turned over has increased eleven times. From 1970 to 1980 it amounted to 10,500 million rubles in the current five-year period (1981-85), as envisaged by the trade agreement, it must exceed 17,000 million rubles. The implementation of the agreement is successful. Only in the first six months of 1983 the volume of mutual trade grew more than 10 per cent compared with the same period of last year, reaching 1,741 million rubles.

The Soviet Union which ranks first in Romania's export import transactions, supplies it with many types of machines and equipment needed by her economy, including various

machine tools, metallurgical, power mining and road building equipment. Thanks to Soviet exports Romania meets a considerable part of her requirements in fuel and raw materials.

The USSR is one of the main importers of Romanian industrial goods among them a considerable amount of machines and equipment. Thus in 1976-80 the USSR accounted for about 50 per cent of Romania's exports of electric motors and agricultural machines, 30 per cent of sea-going and river ships, 25 per cent of oil refining and oil-extracting equipment. The USSR imports from Romania some types of chemical equipment, various models of freight cars, including those for carrying grain. On the whole, the share of machines and equipment in Soviet-Romanian goods turnover is about 30 per cent.

Sovinteravtoservice on credit

A Motor Car in the Hand—the emblem of the Sovinteravtoservice production association of the Ministry of the Automobile transport of the Russian Federation is known to many transportation and consignor organizations of European countries engaged in international carriage in five years since its foundation the association has accumulated some experience in serving the transportation means of foreign firms and organizations.

Specialists of the association have worked out a system of granting various services by written order to the owners of foreign transport on the territory of the USSR. For example, a driver of a bus or a lorry, belonging to a foreign firm, on presenting instead of coupons the service pad, will receive at special filling stations the

needed amount of fuel, which is entered in the receipt of that pad. Accounts for obtaining fuel on credit by service pads are settled in a controlled way between the Sovinteravtoservice and the agent firms.

Apart from refuelling by the same service pads one can get, on easy terms more than 20 different services as, for instance, a hotel accommodation with 40 per cent discount; food in restaurants and cafes; repairs of motor transport. The services are granted by the service establishments situated on the roads and in populated areas where international automobile communication is in operation.

Today, the association has contractual ties with many foreign trade enterprises, organizations and joint-stock societies which distribute service pads abroad and settle accounts for obtained services.

Dialogue is possible—Rockefeller's view

David Rockefeller, former Chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, has called for dialogue between the United States of America and the USSR. Though both countries have radically different outlooks he said in an interview to the Japanese "Asahi" newspaper, dialogue between them is possible. And the best form it can take is trade between the two countries, and the promotion of contacts in various spheres in this way both sides have a better chance of understanding one another.

David Rockefeller called the policy of economic sanctions adopted by the US administration "a great mistake".

Total fiasco of economic blackmail

M. Forrestal, ex-president of the US-USSR Trade and Economic Council, and J. Giffin, president of Armo, have spoken out against use of trade as an instrument of foreign policy. In an article published by "The New York Times" they make the point that Washington's attempts to bring political pressure to bear on other countries by employing various kinds of trade embargoes only have the effect of dealing a keen blow to the interests of American exporters themselves.

Forrestal and Giffin speak about the total fiasco of the Reagan administration's attempts to influence the Soviet Union in this way. It is difficult to imagine, they write, a vitally important product or technology which the Soviet Union is unable either to produce itself or import.

AT A FUR AUCTION

Over 200 fur experts from 19 countries participated in the summer 9th fur auction in Leningrad. The most representative "delegations" were those of Britain and Italy. The Soviet collection included 40 types of furs and karakul.

BIG PLANS AHEAD



The Australian tourists visit the Intourist office. Photo by Boris Prikhodko

The Australian tourist agency, Allied Travel Services, is a member of the USSR-Australia Friendship Society. A group of Society activists recently arrived in this country on a tour organized by Allied Travel in cooperation with Intourist. The group is at present in Moscow where they have arranged an interesting exhibition about their country at Friendship House. After Moscow they are to visit Leningrad, Bryansk, and the Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Siberia, and the Far East. Our agency set up its first

contacts with Intourist ten years ago, says Robert Bagueria, Allied Travel Services' General Manager. Frankly speaking, to date we have had little opportunity of sending groups to the Soviet Union directly, we mostly made use of the services of intermediary firms. We now intend, however, that it is time we started to be more active. We have been greatly helped by Intourist which has kindly offered us a number of interesting programmes. Speaking about prospects for the future, we should mention

Viktor YEVKIN

Discover Siberia for yourself!

Intourist invites you to visit Siberia, a land of taiga forests and powerful rivers, of high capacity hydropower stations and new building projects, a land of uniquely beautiful fur, gold and diamonds.

EVERYTHING IS BEAUTIFUL HERE: THE PEOPLE, CITIES AND NATURE... GENUINE SIBIRIAN HOSPITALITY AND ALL MODERN COMFORTS AWAIT YOU. THIS IS A TRIP TO REMEMBER!

For further details contact the Intourist office in your country. Soviet trade representations or travel companies arranging trips to the USSR, or write direct to Intourist head office at 16, Prospekt Marxa Moscow 103009. Tel: 303-69-62. Telex: 317711, 411214



Intourist
USSR Company for Foreign Travel

Intourist news

Our plans for cooperation with the Friendship Society. The organization of this tour is a specific example of such links.

There are many travel agencies in Australia and, in order to avoid duplication, we are seeking for new approaches in our work. First and foremost I have in view the arrangement of tours to your country for specialized groups. The majority of such tours are organized for farmers, with a special interest in Soviet agriculture, as well as for the young. To me it seems very important that Australian and Soviet young people should have the opportunity to get to know each other better. In Australia we know very little about life in the USSR.

Speaking for myself, as someone on his first visit to the USSR this tour has meant a discovery of a country of vast spaces with varied traditions and a way of life different to our own.

Our agency also caters for foreign tourists in Australia. I therefore hope that in future we will have the opportunity of receiving Soviet groups in cooperation with Intourist.

Tourist exchange, new meetings and new acquaintances promote mutual understanding, trust, and friendship. I hope that we shall be mutually successful on this road. Mr Bagueria concluded.

Viktor YEVKIN